

DOCKET NO: 218360US0

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF :
HIROMI NAMBU, ET AL. : EXAMINER: FUBARA, BLESSING M.
SERIAL NO: 10/053,658 :
FILED: JANUARY 24, 2002 : GROUP ART UNIT: 1618
FOR: DEPILATORY COMPOSITION :

AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 41.37

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22313

SIR:

Responsive to the Office Action of June 13, 2008, and further to the Notice of Appeal filed on December 3, 2007 and the Appeal Briefs filed on February 4 and March 3, 2008, Appellants request review of the rejections in the above-identified application by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences.

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is Kao Corporation of Tokyo, Japan.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

An Appeal Brief was filed in the present application on February 4, 2008 and a Response to non-Compliant Appeal Brief was filed on March 3, 2008. The Office reopened prosecution in response to the February 4 and March 3, 2008 Appeal Briefs.

III. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 1, 3-5, 7-8, 10-22, 30-36, and 41-42 are pending in the application. The rejection of Claims 1, 3-5, 7-8, 10-22, 30-36, and 41-42 is appealed. Claims 2, 6, 9, 23-29, and 37-40 are cancelled claims.

IV. STATUS OF THE AMENDMENTS

The amendment of March 30, 2007 was entered and considered. No Amendment under 37 C.F.R. §1.116 was filed subsequent to the filing of the March 30, 2007 Amendment.

V. SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Independent Claim 1 is drawn to a depilatory gel sheet. The depilatory gel sheet comprises a support and a gel depilatory composition. The gel depilatory composition comprises a keratin reducing compound, a hydrophilic polymeric compound having an ionic group, an ionic-bonding crosslinking agent, and water. The gel depilatory composition has a viscosity of 500,000-20,000,000 mPa·s. The hydrophilic polymeric compound is crosslinked with the ionic-bonding crosslinking agent (see Claim 1; page 3, lines 8-13; page 27, last line - page 28, line 10; and page 3, lines 17-21). The keratin reducing compound is described in the paragraph bridging pages 4 and 5. The hydrophilic polymeric compound is described on page 7, lines 2-5+. The ionic-bonding crosslinking agent is described on page 11, lines 20-26. The support of the depilatory gel sheet is described in the paragraph bridging pages 23 and 24.

Dependent Claim 3 requires the inclusion of a non-ionic hydrophilic high molecular compound described on page 10, line 22 - page 11, line 22.

Dependent Claim 4 requires the inclusion of water insoluble particles described on page 13, second to the last line through page 19, line 21.

Dependent Claim 8 requires the inclusion of a compound having particular solubility parameters described on page 19, line 22 - page 21, line 8.

Dependent Claim 20 is drawn to a method that includes applying the depilatory gel sheet to a portion of a body in need of depilation and peeling off the depilatory gel sheet to remove hairs from the body (see page 30, line 18-page 32, line 3).

Dependent Claim 30 is drawn to a method that includes applying the depilatory gel sheet to a portion of a body in need of depilation, and removing the depilatory gel sheet without drying the gel depilatory composition of the depilatory gel sheet (page 3, lines 13-14; page 23, last paragraph; and page 25, lines 1 and 7).

Independent Claim 35 is drawn to a method that consists of applying the depilatory gel sheet of the invention to a portion of a body in need of depilation and peeling off the depilatory gel sheet to remove hairs from the body (page 30, line 19 to page 31, line 14; and page 32, line 5, page 33, line 14).

Independent Claim 36 is drawn to a method that consists of applying the depilatory gel sheet of the invention to a portion of a body in need of depilation; warming the depilatory gel sheet to swell and warm hairs present on the body; peeling off the depilatory gel sheet to remove hairs from the body (page 30, line 19 to page 31, line 14; and page 32, line 5, page 33, line 14).

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION

I. Claims 1, 3-5, 7-8, 10-22, 30-36, and 41-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph as indefinite. **I (a)** The Examiner asserts that terms “depilatory gel” and “keratin reducing compound” are not clear. **I (b)** The Examiner asserts that method Claims 20, 30, 35, and 36 “recite only the steps of doing something without telling what the method is.” **I (c)** The Examiner also asserts that Claim 1 is confusing in the last two lines of the claim.

II. Claims 1, 3-5, 7-8, 10-22, 30-36, and 41-42 are rejected as obvious under the meaning 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Guillaume (WO 98/44898) in combination with Combe (US 5,141,560). The Examiner provides its rationale for rejecting the claims as obvious in paragraph nos. 3 and 4 on pages 4 and 5 of the June 13, 2008 Office Action.

VII. ARGUMENT

Responsive to Appellants’ arguments set forth in the Appeal Brief submitted on February 4, 2008, the Office reopened prosecution in this case. The Examiner now rejects the claims in view of art already considered during prosecution (see the Examiner’s rejection of the claims over Guillaume set forth in the Office Action of July 28, 2003 and Appellants’ response of September 15, 2003).

I (a). The evidence of record shows that those of skill in the art understand the meaning of the contested terms.

The Examiner asserts that the terms “depilatory gel” and “keratin reducing compound” are indefinite and/or unclear. Appellants submit that the evidence of record shows that those of ordinary skill in the art readily recognize and understand the terms

asserted by the Examiner to be indefinite and/or unclear. For example, the art relied on by the Examiner to reject the claims as obvious (see further arguments below) describes depilatory compositions (see for example in the Abstract of Guillaume which refers to a “depilatory composition”). Further evidence showing that those of ordinary skill in the art would readily understand the meaning of the term “depilatory gel” is provided on pages 1-3 of the present specification where other depilatory compositions are described.

With regard to the word “gel”, Appellants draw the Board’s attention to the paragraph bridging pages 27 and 28 of the specification which explicitly recites viscosities which the gel composition may have. Moreover, independent Claim 1 recites a gel depilatory composition having a viscosity in the range of 500,000 mPa·s to 20,000,000 mPa·s.

Appellants thus submit that those of ordinary skill in the art would readily recognize the meaning of the terms “depilatory,” “gel” and “depilatory gel.” As they appear in the present claims.

With regard to the term “keratin reducing compound” Appellants draw the Board’s attention to pages 4-7 of the specification which describe the keratin reducing compound recited in present Claim 1. The specification discloses the properties of the keratin reducing compound recited in the claims and a group of chemical compounds which includes the keratin reducing compound. At least dependent Claim 10 recites a Markush group of chemical compounds for the keratin reducing compound recited in Claim 1.

Appellants submit that the evidence of record including the art cited by the Examiner (i.e., Guillaume) and the disclosure of the present specification make it clear that those of ordinary skill in the art would readily recognize and understand the terms “depilatory gel” and “keratin reducing compound” as they are recited in the present claims.

I (b). Claims 20, 30 and 30-35 recite the active steps of a process; there is no requirement under the U.S. Patent Laws that a process claim include a descriptive preamble

The Examiner asserts that method Claims 20, 30, and 35 “do not recite what the method is about or what method is that is being claimed. The claims recite only the steps of doing something without telling what the method is.”

Appellants submit that the rejection makes no sense on its face. Each of dependent Claims 20, 30, and 35-36 explicitly recite active steps including (i) applying the depilatory gel sheet of Claim 1 to a portion of a body requiring depilation and (ii) peeling off or removing the depilatory gel sheet from the body. Appellants submit that the Examiner’s basis for rejecting the claims as indefinite because the claims “recite only the steps of doing something” is not supportable.

I (c). The “crosslinked” term of Claim 1 refers to a structural property of the claimed invention, not a process, and is therefore not indefinite.

The Examiner further asserted that the last two lines of Claim 1 are confusing. It appears that the Examiner is of the opinion that the last two lines of Claim 1 refer to a process. Appellants submit that it is readily recognized that the last two lines of Claim 1 recite a structural feature of one of the components of the claimed depilatory gel sheet. The last two lines of Claim 1 recite a hydrophilic polymeric compound (i.e., identified as component (b) in Claim 1) that is crosslinked (e.g., chemically bonded) with an ionic-bonding crosslinking agent (i.e., identified as component (c) of Claim 1).

The last two lines of Claim 1 do not recite a process of making the polymeric composition but instead recite a structural feature describing the chemical bonding between the ionic-bonding crosslinking agent and the hydrophilic polymeric compound.

Appellants submit that the explanations provided above in response to paragraph nos. 4-6 of the June 13, 2008 Office Action show that the rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. § 112 is not supportable and should be withdrawn.

II. The Examiner failed to set forth a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to the pending claims.

A. The Guillaume and Combe publications are in non-analogous arts and thus their combination cannot set forth a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Appellants draw the Board's attention to MPEP § 2141.01(a). This description of USPTO administrative guidelines makes it clear that in order for an Examiner to rely on a combination of references to support an obviousness rejection, the references must be analogous prior art. Appellants submit that Guillaume and Combe are in non-analogous arts and thus cannot properly be used as a basis that the claimed invention is obvious.

Combe describes compositions having substantially different properties and a contradictory functionality in comparison to the gel depilatory composition and depilatory gel sheet recited in the present claims. Appellants submit that it is readily recognized by those of skill in the art that a cement (e.g., the dental cement of Combe) is a material that sets (e.g., cures) to form a solid. In fact, Combe explicitly describes compositions which set to form a solid material (see the examples of Combe). Appellants submit that compositions which set to form solids are different in function and structure than the gel depilatory compositions of

Guillaume. Guillaume describes a depilatory composition that contains a composition that is in the form of a gel whereas Combe describes a dental cement that sets to form a solid.

The compositions of Guillaume and Combe have entirely different goals and are directed to solving different problems, thus those of skill in the art would not combine Combe with Guillaume in the manner asserted by the Examiner.

B. The art cited by the Examiner does not disclose or suggest a depilatory gel sheet that comprises a gel depilatory composition and a support.

Guillaume does not disclose or suggest a gel depilatory composition applied onto a support. In fact, Guillaume describes a composition which “may be sprayed onto the skin” (see page 2, line 14) and “may alternatively be applied by means of a roll-on device or in conventional shower gel packaging” (see the paragraph bridging pages 9 and 10 of Guillaume). Combe does not cure this deficiency of Guillaume.

Appellants submit that the rejection should be withdrawn at least for the reason that the cited art does not disclose or suggest all of the present claim limitations.

With respect to Claims 20-36, drawn to methods, Appellants point out that the methods of application disclosed in Guillaume, e.g., spray-on and roll-on, do not suggest the applying step recited in the method claims. The applying of the present claims includes contacting a depilatory gel sheet having a support with a portion of a body in need of depilation. Guillaume’s teaching of spray-on, roll-on or shower gel products does not suggest the applying of the present claims. Likewise, Combe describes applying a cementitious composition to teeth in the absence of any support. Thus, the method claims (i.e., Claims 20-36) are further patentable over the art of record.

- C. Guillaume disparages cross-linked polymers that are ionically cross-linked and thus teaches away from the presently claimed invention.

Guillaume discloses that the first component of the prior art depilatory composition is cross-linked in a manner that is contradictory to the presently claimed invention. For example (underlining added):

The cross-linked polymer of the first component is such that it swells at high pH (pH 10.5 to 13) and preferably has only carbon-carbon cross-linkages.

See the paragraph bridging pages 4 and 5 of Guillaume.

The only crosslinking disclosed for the first polymeric component of Guillaume is crosslinking that occurs by carbon-carbon bond linkages. In fact on page 8, the first component is described as one that is “cross-linked with dodecadiene”. Likewise, the examples of Guillaume disclose the polymers that are cross-linked with dodecadiene. Appellants submit that dodecadiene is readily recognized as a non-ionic organic hydrocarbon of the formula C₁₂H₂₂.

The Examiner even acknowledged that the polyacrylic polymer allegedly disclosed in Guillaume is not ionically bonded to a crosslinking agent. The Examiner characterizes the polymer of Guillaume as “cross-linked polyacrylic polymer in the presence of dodecadiene cross-linking agent” (see paragraph no. 3 on page 4 of the June 13 Office Action).

- D. The Examiner failed to provide any reason why one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to use the ionic cross-linking agent disclosed in Combe in the composition of Guillaume.

As already stated above, Appellants submit that the combination of Guillaume and Combe is not supportable in view of the references non-analogous nature. Further, Appellants submit that the Examiner provided no reason why one of ordinary skill in the art

would be motivated to use the ionic cross-linking agent of Combe in the composition of Guillaume in view of Guillaume's explicit teaching that cross-linking is preferably carried out non-ionically.

Moreover, the ionic cross-linking agent of Combe is disclosed to be one that contributes to properties of the Combe cement on curing. For example:

The dissolved polymeric carboxylic acid (forming a second system) can react with some of the excess calcium hydroxide, yielding a cross-linked calcium polyacrylate salt. This can make a contribution to the development of improved mechanical properties in the material over a period of time.

See column 4, lines 53-58 of Combe.

Appellants submit that the above-quoted disclosure makes it clear that the cross-linking agent of Combe contributes to setting properties; namely, the hardness properties of the Combe cement which make it desirable as a tooth material substitute. Appellants submit that properties such as hardness and abrasion resistance are readily recognized by those ordinary skill in the art as contradictory to the gel properties recited in the present claims. Each of the independent claims of the present application recites a gel depilatory composition having a viscosity of 500,000 mPa·s to 20,000,000 mPa·s.

Appellants thus submit that those of ordinary skill in the art would have no motivation to use the cross-linking agent of Combe in the depilatory gel sheet of the present claims for the reason that it would lead to setting and hardening of the depilatory gel sheet and would thus not form the gel that is part of the invention.

With respect to Claim 5, Appellants point out that a poly(meth)acrylic acid and/or a salt thereof is explicitly recited as a component of the claimed depilatory gel sheet. Guillaume nowhere discloses or suggests the inclusion of a crosslinked poly(meth)acrylic

acid-based composition. As explained above in detail, those of skill in the art would not turn to any cross-linked poly(meth)acrylic acid disclosed in Combe as inclusion in Guillaume in view of the contradictory nature of the references in Guillaume's teaching away from ionically cross-linked polymers.

The rejection of the claims should be overturned because the Examiner failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

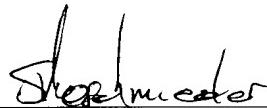
E. Reasons why other claims are patentable over Combe in combination with Guillaume.

The Examiner rejected Claim 8 as obvious because "claim 8 defines an inherent solubility parameter represented by mathematical representation." The Examiner provides no basis for making such a rejection. The Examiner fails to set forth any reasonable technical basis from which it may be concluded that either Guillaume or Combe disclose a composition having the solubility characteristics of Claim 8. The present specification describes component (g) in detail on pages 19-21 of the specification.

For the reasons stated above, Appellants urge the Board to overturn the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph and 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Respectfully submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,
MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.
Norman F. Oblon



Stefan U. Koschmieder
Registration No. 50,238

Customer Number
22850

VIII. CLAIMS APPENDIX

Claim 1: A depilatory gel sheet comprising a support and a gel depilatory composition wherein the gel depilatory composition is present in the support, on the support or both in and on the support, and

wherein the gel depilatory composition comprises (a) a keratin reducing compound, (b) a hydrophilic polymeric compound having an ionic group, (c) an ionic-bonding crosslinking agent and (d) water, and has a viscosity of from 500,000 mPa·s to 20,000,000 mPa·s, and

wherein the hydrophilic polymeric compound is crosslinked with the ionic-bonding crosslinking agent.

Claim 3: The depilatory gel sheet according to claim 1, wherein the gel depilatory composition further comprises (e) a nonionic hydrophilic high molecular compound.

Claim 4: The depilatory gel sheet according to claim 1, wherein the gel depilatory composition further comprises (f) water-insoluble particles.

Claim 5: The depilatory gel sheet according to claim 1, wherein (b) the hydrophilic polymeric compound having an ionic group is at least one selected from the group consisting of a poly(meth)acrylic acid and a salt thereof and (c) the ionic-bonding crosslinking agent is at least one selected from the group consisting of a polyvalent metal salt, a polyvalent metal hydroxide and a polyvalent metal oxide.

Claim 7: The depilatory gel sheet according to claim 1, wherein (b) the hydrophilic polymeric compound having an ionic group is a water-absorptive polymeric compound or a water-soluble polymeric compound.

Claim 8: The depilatory gel sheet according to claim 1, wherein the gel depilatory composition further comprises (g) a compound having the solubility parameter δ represented by the formula (I) in the range of 8 to 15:

$$\delta = (\Delta E / V)^{1/2} = \left(\sum_i \Delta e_i / \sum_i \Delta v_i \right)^{1/2} \quad (I)$$

where;

ΔE : Cohesive energy density (cal/mol),

V : Molar volume (10^{-6} m³/mol),

Δe_i : Evaporation energy of an atom or an atomic group, and

ΔV_i : Molar volume of an atom or an atomic group.

Claim 10: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the keratin reducing compound is a thioglycolic acid, cysteine, or a salt thereof.

Claim 11: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the keratin reducing compound comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of monoglyceryl thioglycolate, thioglycolic acid and calcium thioglycolate.

Claim 12: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the keratin reducing compound is present in an amount of from 1 to 20% by weight.

Claim 13: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the hydrophilic polymeric compound is present in an amount of from 5 to 20% by weight.

Claim 14: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the hydrophilic polymeric compound is a polyvinyl alcohol or a poly(meth)acrylic acid.

Claim 15: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the hydrophilic polymeric compound is at least one of an (meth)acrylic acid/(meth)acrylate copolymer, an (meth)acrylic acid/maleic acid copolymer, a starch/(meth)acrylic acid graft copolymer or a salt thereof.

Claim 16: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the hydrophilic polymeric compound is a sodium polyacrylate.

Claim 17: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the crosslinking agent is aluminum hydroxide or calcium hydroxide.

Claim 18: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the crosslinking agent is present in the gel depilatory composition in an amount of from 0.1 to 5% by weight.

Claim 19: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the crosslinking agent is present in the gel depilatory composition in an amount of 0.001 to 2 equivalents per ionic group of the hydrophilic polymeric compound.

Claim 20: A method comprising:

applying the depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1 to a portion of a body in need of depilation and

peeling off the depilatory gel sheet to remove hairs from the body.

Claim 21: The method according to Claim 20, further comprising:

allowing the depilatory gel sheet to stand on the body for from 2 to 20 minutes after applying.

Claim 22: The method according to Claim 20, wherein the portion of the body is the face.

Claim 30: A method, comprising:

applying the depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1 to a portion of a body in need of depilation, and

removing the depilatory gel sheet to remove hairs from the body without drying the gel depilatory composition.

Claim 31: The method according to Claim 30, wherein the depilatory gel sheet is removed after the hairs swell.

Claim 32: The method according to Claim 30, wherein the depilatory gel sheet is removed by washing.

Claim 33: The method according to Claim 30, wherein the removing includes peeling the depilatory gel sheet from the body.

Claim 34: The method according to Claim 30, wherein the depilatory gel sheet is removed while the gel depilatory composition comprises water.

Claim 35: A method, consisting of:

applying a depilatory gel sheet comprising a support and a gel depilatory composition to a portion of a body in need of depilation, and

peeling off the depilatory gel sheet to remove hairs from the body;

wherein the gel depilatory composition is present in the support, on the support or both in and on the support;

wherein the gel depilatory composition comprises (a) a keratin reducing compound, (b) a hydrophilic polymeric compound having an ionic group, (c) an ionic-bonding crosslinking agent and (d) water,

wherein the gel depilatory composition has a viscosity of from 500,000 mPa·s to 20,000,000 mPa·s, and

wherein the hydrophilic polymeric compound is crosslinked with the ionic-bonding crosslinking agent.

Claim 36: A method, consisting of:

applying a depilatory gel sheet comprising a support and a gel depilatory composition to a portion of a body in need of depilation,

warming the depilatory gel sheet to a temperature of from 40 to 50°C to swell and

warm hairs present on the body and in contact with the depilatory gel sheet, and

peeling off the depilatory gel sheet to remove hairs from the body;

wherein the gel depilatory composition is present in the support, on the support or both in and on the support;

wherein the gel depilatory composition comprises (a) a keratin reducing compound, (b) a hydrophilic polymeric compound having an ionic group, (c) an ionic-bonding crosslinking agent and (d) water,

wherein the gel depilatory composition has a viscosity of from 500,000 mPa·s to 20,000,000 mPa·s, and

wherein the hydrophilic polymeric compound is crosslinked with the ionic-bonding crosslinking agent.

Claim 41: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the support is non-moisture-permeable.

Claim 42: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the support is sparingly moisture-permeable.

Application No. 10/829,936
Appeal Brief

IX. EVIDENCE APPENDIX

Executed and unexecuted copies of Dr. Watanabe's Declaration under 37 C.F.R.

§ 1.132 filed on March 3, 2007.

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EX (E) (RED)

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NO. 1/1 P. 3

DOCKET NO: 218360US0

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF

HIROMI NAMBU, ET AL.

: EXAMINER: FUBARA, B. M.

SERIAL NO: 10/053,658

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FILED: JANUARY 24, 2002

: GROUP ART UNIT: 1618

FOR: DEPILATORY COMPOSITION

:

DECLARATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.132

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22313

Sir:

Now comes Mr. Yoshihiko Watanabe who deposes and states that:

1. I am an employee of Kao Corporation.
2. I am a graduate of University of Tokyo and received my doctor degree in the year 1994.
3. I have been employed by Kao Corporation since 1994, and I have been conducting research in the field of polymer material for 13 years.
4. I am familiar with the prosecution history of the above-identified application and I understand that it is the Examiner's opinion that a gel depilatory sheet containing a gel depilatory composition having a viscosity of from 300,000-20,000,000 mPa·s would be obvious in view of a gel depilatory sheet containing a gel depilatory composition having a viscosity of 100,000 mPa·s.
5. In order to show the effect of viscosity on a gel depilatory sheet the following experiments were carried out by me or under my direct supervision and control.

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P. 4

Application No. 10/053,658
Reply to Office Action of December 5, 2006

6. The photographs on the page titled "Comparison: Polymer solution of 155,000 mPa·s" show the viscosity characteristics of a polymer solution having a viscosity of 155,000 mPa·s. The photographs show that a polymer solution of viscosity 155,000 mPa·s is a flowable liquid that droops under its own weight. The series of three small photographs show how a polymer solution having a viscosity of 155,000 mPa·s flows down an inclined surface.

7. The photographs on the page titled "Depilatory Gel Sheet of the present invention" relate to a gel depilatory sheet meeting the requirements of the present claims; namely, containing a gel depilatory composition having a viscosity of from 500,000-20,000,000 mPa·s.

8. The gel depilatory sheet having a gel depilatory composition of viscosity 500,000-20,000,000 mPa·s was able to adhere to the skin of a user without drying and could be peeled off to remove hair.

9. Another photograph on the same page shows the sheet of the invention having a gel depilatory composition meeting the viscosity requirement of 500,000-20,000,000 mPa·s. The gel remains on the gel depilatory sheet and does not hang down or droop from the sheet.

10. The photographs shows that a gel depilatory sheet of the invention remained adhered to skin applied to different portions of a body.

11. It is my opinion that the viscosity of a gel depilatory composition present on a gel depilatory sheet has a significant impact upon the usefulness of the gel depilatory sheet. A gel depilatory composition having a viscosity of only 100,000 mPa·s has flow properties that render it substantially inferior to a gel depilatory sheet of the present claims.

12. The undersigned petitioner declares further that all statements made herein of his own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

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任(株) 横山

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Application No. 10/053,658
Reply to Office Action of December 5, 2006

under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false
statements may jeopardize the validity of this application or any patent issuing thereon.

13. Further deponent saith not.

渡辺喜彦

Yoshihiko Watanabe

March 28, 2007

Date

Customer Number

22850

Tel. (703) 412-3000
Fax. (703) 412-2220
(051022705/05)

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社(株) (斯山)

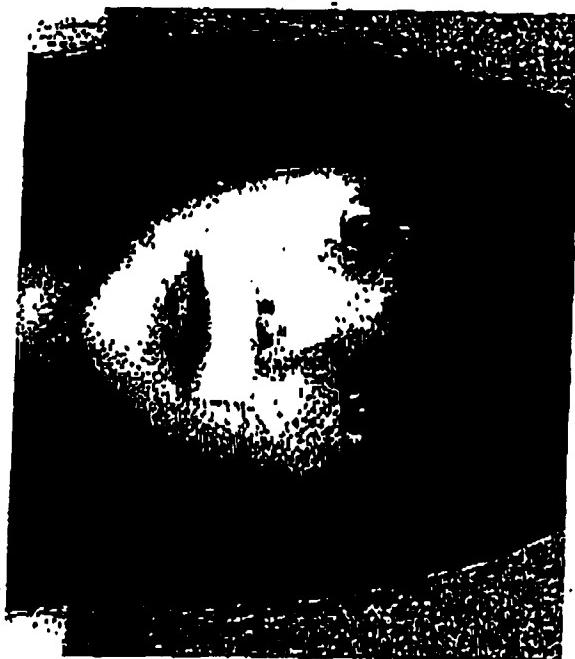
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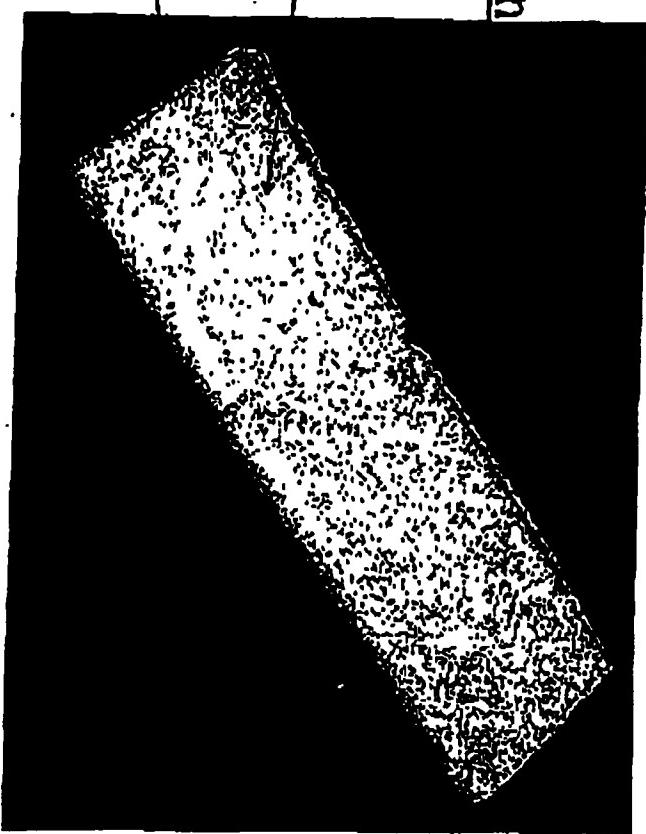
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Depilatory Gel Sheet
of the present invention



Gel

Nonwoven fabric



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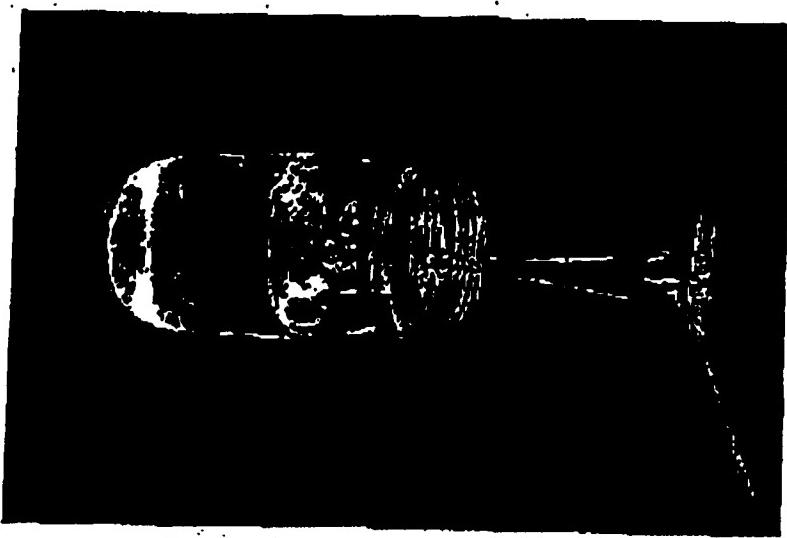
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P. 7

Comparison:

Polymer solution of 155 000 mPas

Polymer solution
of 15500mPas
placed on a board
(time = 0 second)



5 seconds after
declining the board

10 seconds after
declining the board

Polymer Solution of 155000 mPas
Is flowable.
It droops under its own weight
On declined place such as human body.

DOCKET NO: 218360US0

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF :
HIROMI NAMBU, ET AL. : EXAMINER: FUBARA, B. M.
SERIAL NO: 10/053,658 :
FILED: JANUARY 24, 2002 : GROUP ART UNIT: 1618
FOR: DEPILATORY COMPOSITION :

DECLARATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.132

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22313

Sir:

Now comes Mr. Yoshihiko Watanabe who deposes and states that:

1. I am an employee of Kao Corporation.
2. I am a graduate of University of Tokyo and received my doctor degree in the year 1994.
3. I have been employed by Kao Corporation since 1994, and I have been conducting research in the field of polymer material for 13 years.
4. I am familiar with the prosecution history of the above-identified application and I understand that it is the Examiner's opinion that a gel depilatory sheet containing a gel depilatory composition having a viscosity of from 300,000-20,000,000 mPa·s would be obvious in view of a gel depilatory sheet containing a gel depilatory composition having a viscosity of 100,000 mPa·s.
5. In order to show the effect of viscosity on a gel depilatory sheet the following experiments were carried out by me or under my direct supervision and control.

6. The photographs on the page titled "Comparison: Polymer solution of 155,000 mPa·s" show the viscosity characteristics of a polymer solution having a viscosity of 155,000 mPa·s. The photographs show that a polymer solution of viscosity 155,000 mPa·s is a flowable liquid that droops under its own weight. The series of three small photographs show how a polymer solution having a viscosity of 155,000 mPa·s flows down an inclined surface.

7. The photographs on the page titled "Depilatory Gel Sheet of the present invention" relate to a gel depilatory sheet meeting the requirements of the present claims; namely, containing a gel depilatory composition having a viscosity of from 500,000-20,000,000 mPa·s.

8. The gel depilatory sheet having a gel depilatory composition of viscosity 500,000-20,000,000 mPa·s was able to adhere to the skin of a user without drying and could be peeled off to remove hair.

9. Another photograph on the same page shows the sheet of the invention having a gel depilatory composition meeting the viscosity requirement of 500,000-20,000,000 mPa·s. The gel remains on the gel depilatory sheet and does not hang down or droop from the sheet.

10. The photographs shows that a gel depilatory sheet of the invention remained adhered to skin applied to different portions of a body.

11. It is my opinion that the viscosity of a gel depilatory composition present on a gel depilatory sheet has a significant impact upon the usefulness of the gel depilatory sheet. A gel depilatory composition having a viscosity of only 100,000 mPa·s has flow properties that render it substantially inferior to a gel depilatory sheet of the present claims.

12. The undersigned petitioner declares further that all statements made herein of his own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both,

Application No. 10/053,600
Reply to Office Action of December 5, 2006

under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of this application or any patent issuing thereon.

13. Further deponent saith not.

Yoshihiko Watanabe

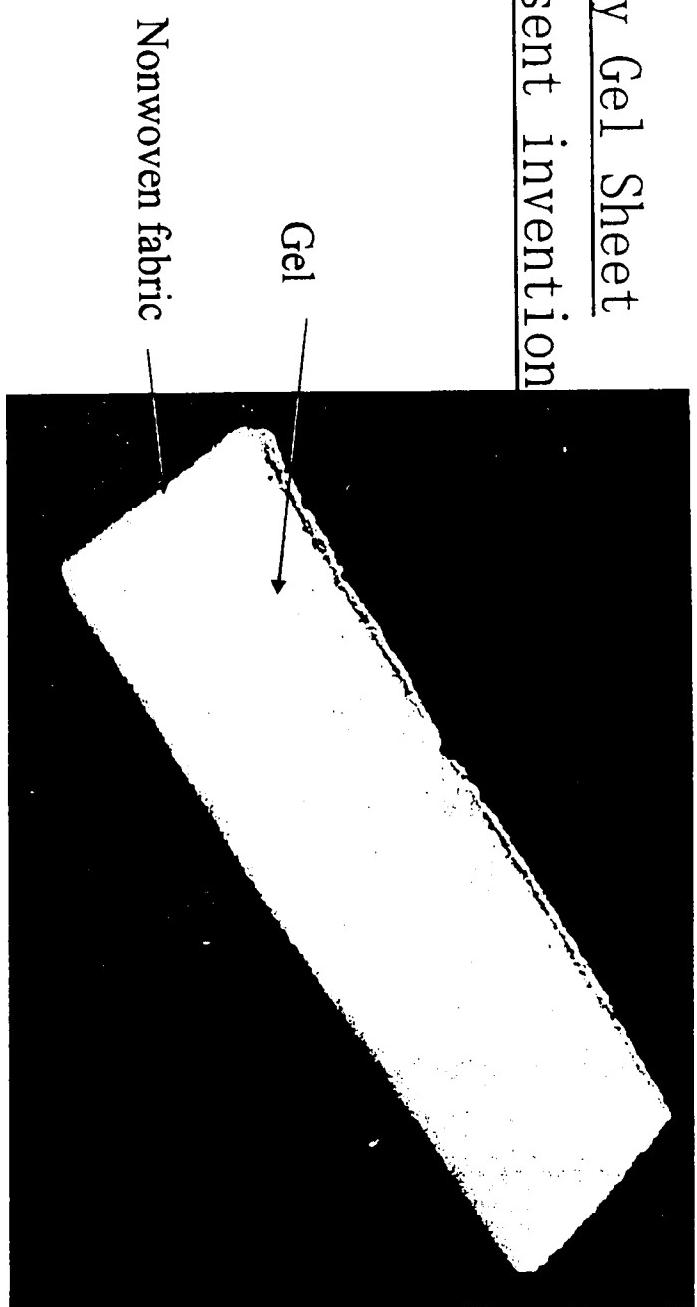
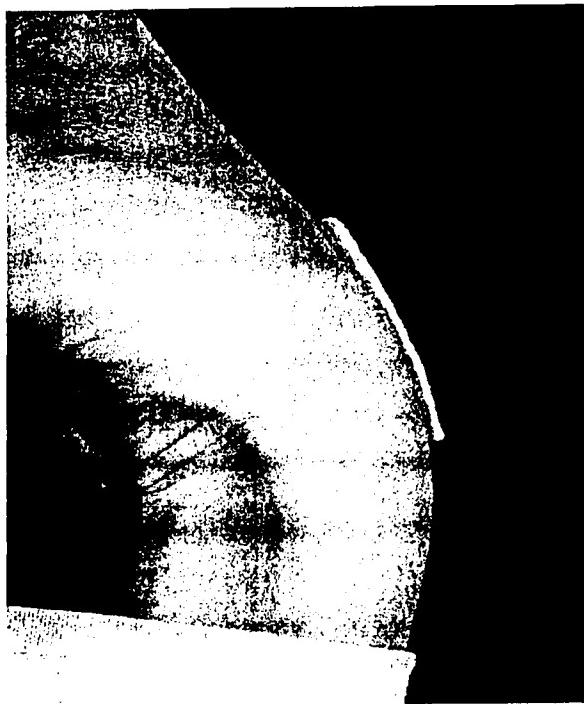
Customer Number

22850

Tel. (703) 413-3000
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(OSMMN 05/06)

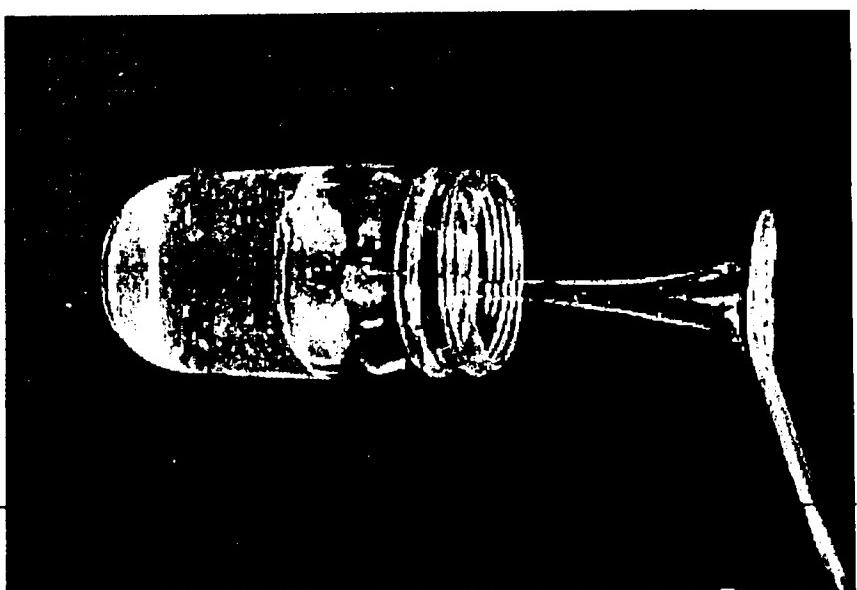
Date

Depilatory Gel Sheet
of the present invention



Comparison:

Polymer solution of 155000 mPas



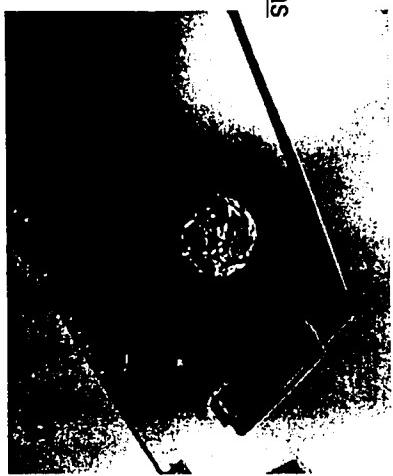
Polymer Solution of 155000 mPas
is flowable.
It drops under its own weight
on declined place such as human body.



10 seconds after
declining the board



5 seconds after
declining the board



Polymer solution
of 155000mPas
placed on a board
(time = 0 second)

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Appeal Brief

X. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

DOCKET NO: 218360US0

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF :
HIROMI NAMBU, ET AL. : EXAMINER: FUBARA, BLESSING M.
SERIAL NO: 10/053,658 :
FILED: JANUARY 24, 2002 : GROUP ART UNIT: 1618
FOR: DEPILATORY COMPOSITION :

RESPONSE TO NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANT APPEAL BRIEF

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22313

SIR:

Responsive to the Notice of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief of February 21, 2008, the Office Action of July 3, 2007, and further to the Notice of Appeal filed on December 3, 2007, Appellants request review of the rejections in the above-identified application by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences.

Section III now provides the status of all claims. Section V now summarizes the subject matter of independent Claim 35.

III. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 1, 3-5, 7-8, 10-22, 30-36, and 41-42 are pending in the application. The rejection of Claims 1, 3-5, 7-8, 10-22, 30-36, and 41-42 is appealed. Claims 2, 6, 9, 23-29, and 37-40 are cancelled claims.

V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Independent Claim 1 is drawn to a depilatory gel sheet. The depilatory gel sheet comprises a support and a gel depilatory composition. The gel depilatory composition comprises a keratin reducing compound, a hydrophilic polymeric compound having an ionic group, an ionic-bonding crosslinking agent, and water. The gel depilatory composition has a viscosity of 500,000-20,000,000 mPa·s. The hydrophilic polymeric compound is crosslinked with the ionic-bonding crosslinking agent (see Claim 1; page 3, lines 8-13; page 27, last line - page 28, line 10; and page 3, lines 17-21). The keratin reducing compound is described in the paragraph bridging pages 4 and 5. The hydrophilic polymeric compound is described on page 7, lines 2-5+. The ionic-bonding crosslinking agent is described on page 11, lines 20-26. The support of the depilatory gel sheet is described in the paragraph bridging pages 23 and 24.

Dependent Claim 3 requires the inclusion of a non-ionic hydrophilic high molecular compound described on page 10, line 22 - page 11, line 22. Dependent Claim 4 requires the inclusion of water insoluble particles described on page 13, second to the last line through page 19, line 21. Dependent Claim 8 requires the inclusion of a compound having particular solubility parameters described on page 19, line 22 - page 21, line 8.

Claim 20 is drawn to a method that includes applying the depilatory gel sheet to a portion of a body in need of depilation and peeling off the depilatory gel sheet to remove hairs from the body (see page 30, line 18-page 32, line 3).

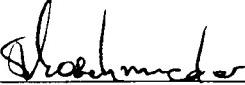
Dependent Claim 30 is drawn to a method that includes applying the depilatory gel sheet to a portion of a body in need of depilation, and removing the depilatory gel sheet without drying the gel depilatory composition of the depilatory gel sheet (page 3, lines 13-14; page 23, last paragraph; and page 25, lines 1 and 7).

Independent Claim 35 is drawn to a method that consists of applying the depilatory gel sheet of the invention to a portion of a body in need of depilation and peeling off the depilatory gel sheet to remove hairs from the body (page 30, line 19 to page 31, line 14; and page 32, line 5, page 33, line 14).

Independent Claim 36 is drawn to a method that consists of applying the depilatory gel sheet of the invention to a portion of a body in need of depilation; warming the depilatory gel sheet to swell and warm hairs present on the body; peeling off the depilatory gel sheet to remove hairs from the body (page 30, line 19 to page 31, line 14; and page 32, line 5, page 33, line 14).

Respectfully submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,
MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.
Norman F. Oblon



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NFO/SUK:sjh

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IX. EVIDENCE APPENDIX

Executed and unexecuted copies of Dr. Watanabe's Declaration under 37 C.F.R.
§ 1.132 filed on March 3, 2007.

DOCKET NO: 218360US0

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF :
HIROMI NAMBU, ET AL. : EXAMINER: FUBARA, BLESSING M.
SERIAL NO: 10/053,658 :
FILED: JANUARY 24, 2002 : GROUP ART UNIT: 1618
FOR: DEPILATORY COMPOSITION :

AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 41.37

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22313

SIR:

Responsive to the Office Action of July 3, 2007, and further to the Notice of Appeal filed on December 3, 2007, Appellants request review of the rejections in the above-identified application by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences.

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is Kao Corporation of Tokyo, Japan.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

None.

III. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 1, 3-5, 7-8, 10-22, 30-36, and 41-42 are pending in the application. The rejection of Claims 1, 3-5, 7-8, 10-22, 30-36, and 41-42 is appealed.

IV. STATUS OF THE AMENDMENTS

The amendment of March 30, 2007 was entered and considered. No Amendment under 37 C.F.R. §1.116 was filed subsequent to the filing of the March 30, 2007 Amendment.

V. SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Independent Claim 1 is drawn to a depilatory gel sheet. The depilatory gel sheet comprises a support and a gel depilatory composition. The gel depilatory composition comprises a keratin reducing compound, a hydrophilic polymeric compound having an ionic group, an ionic-bonding crosslinking agent, and water. The gel depilatory composition has a viscosity of 500,000-20,000,000 mPa·s. The hydrophilic polymeric compound is crosslinked with the ionic-bonding crosslinking agent (see Claim 1; page 3, lines 8-13; page 27, last line - page 28, line 10; and page 3, lines 17-21). The keratin reducing compound is described in the paragraph bridging pages 4 and 5. The hydrophilic polymeric compound is described on page 7, lines 2-5+. The ionic-bonding crosslinking agent is described on page 11, lines 20-26. The support of the depilatory gel sheet is described in the paragraph bridging pages 23 and 24.

Dependent Claim 3 requires the inclusion of a non-ionic hydrophilic high molecular compound described on page 10, line 22 - page 11, line 22. Dependent Claim 4 requires the

inclusion of water insoluble particles described on page 13, second to the last line through page 19, line 21. Dependent Claim 8 requires the inclusion of a compound having particular solubility parameters described on page 19, line 22 - page 21, line 8.

Claim 20 is drawn to a method that includes applying the depilatory gel sheet to a portion of a body in need of depilation and peeling off the depilatory gel sheet to remove hairs from the body (see page 30, line 18-page 32, line 3).

Dependent Claim 30 is drawn to a method that includes applying the depilatory gel sheet to a portion of a body in need of depilation, and removing the depilatory gel sheet without drying the gel depilatory composition of the depilatory gel sheet (page 3, lines 13-14; page 23, last paragraph; and page 25, lines 1 and 7). Independent Claim 35 is drawn to a method that consists of applying the depilatory gel sheet to a portion of a body in need of depilation and peeling off the depilatory gel sheet to remove hairs from the body.

Independent Claim 36 is drawn to a method that consists of applying the depilatory gel sheet of the invention to a portion of a body in need of depilation; warming the depilatory gel sheet to swell and warm hairs present on the body; peeling off the depilatory gel sheet to remove hairs from the body.

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION

- I. Claims 1, 3-5, 7-8, 10-22, 30-36, and 41-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The Office asserts that the original specification does not describe a gel depilatory composition having a viscosity in the range 500,000-20,000,000 mPa·s.

II. Claims 1, 3-5, 7-8, 10-22, 30-36, and 41-42 are rejected as obvious under the meaning 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Hori (U.S. 4,830,633). In the July 3, 2007 Office Action the Office provides its rationale for asserting that a gel depilatory composition having the viscosity properties recited in the present claims is disclosed in Hori on page 4, lines 13-14 and the paragraph bridging pages 5 and 6.

VII. ARGUMENT

I. The original specification describes ranges of viscosity for the gel depilatory composition such that one of ordinary skill in the art could conclude that Appellants had possession of the claimed invention at the time the application was filed.

The specification discloses the following on page 27, last line through page 28, line 7:

The viscosity of the gel depilatory composition of the present invention, namely the value measured according to the following method is preferably 100,000 mPa·s or more, more preferably 300,000 mPa·s or more and particularly preferably 500,000 mPa·s or more. The upper limit of the viscosity is preferably 20,000,000 mPa·s or less, more preferably 15,000,000 mPa·s or less and particularly preferably 10,000,000 mPa·s or less.

Appellants submit that the original specification explicitly describes a gel depilatory composition having a viscosity of 500,000 mPa·s or more and 20,000,000 mPa·s or less. Thus, the specification describes a gel depilatory composition having a viscosity in the range of 500,000 to 20,000,000 mPa·s and the rejection should be reversed.

II. The prior art relied on by the Office (i.e., Hori) does not disclose or suggest a gel depilatory composition having a viscosity of 500,000-20,000,000 mPa·s.

On page 5, lines 19-22 the Office acknowledges that Hori does not disclose a gel depilatory composition having a viscosity of 500,000-20,000,000 mPa·s:

Hori differs from the instant claim in the viscosity of the Hori gel is from 0.1 to 1,000 poise at 30°C (column 2, line 53), which is from 10 mPa·s to 100,000 mPa·s or a preferred viscosity of 0.2 to 100 poise (20 mPa·s to 10,000 mPa·s), while the claimed viscosity is 300,000 mPa·s [*sic* - 500,000 mPa·s].

The Office admits that Hori does not disclose at least one limitation of the presently claimed invention; namely, the requirement that the gel depilatory composition have a viscosity of 500,000-20,000,000 mPa·s.

The Office rationalizes the rejection of the present claims as obvious over Hori for the reason set forth on page 5, last line - page 6, line 16 of the July 3, 2007 Office Action:

...Hori contemplates a 10,000 fold increase from going from 10 mPa·s to 100,000 mPa·s or 500 fold increase from going from 20 mPa·s to 10,000 mPa·s for the preferred range. Further, the claimed viscosity is three times the viscosity of the Hori gel at the upper end. Gleaning from the Applicants' specification, a range of viscosity from 100,000 to 20,000,000 mPa·s (pg. 7, right col., lines 4 and 5 of the published application) is contemplated, which is a 200 fold from going from 100,000 to 20,000 mPa·s.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the gel formation of Hori, having a viscosity in the range of 10 mPa·s to 100,000 mPa·s in the method of Hori to remove hair. One having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use a gel formulation to remove hair where the gel composition has a viscosity that is 10,000 or 500 fold the viscosity of the Hori gel at about between 100,000 and 1,000,000,000 mPa·s or 10,000 to 5,000,000 preferred, the expectation that the gel would effectively remove hair. The upper limits of the general range and the preferred range are

greater than the recited 500,000 mPa·s as in claim 1 and 5,000,000 lies within the range recited in claim 1. In the absence of factual evidence, a gel having a viscosity of 500,000 mPa·s is not inventive over a gel having a viscosity of 100,000 mPa·s and which may be increased 500 or 10,000 fold.

Appellants submit that the Office's above-quoted rationale for asserting that the gel depilatory composition of the present claims (i.e., one having a viscosity of 500,000-20,000,000 mPa·s) is obvious over the composition of Hori (i.e., one having a viscosity of 10-100,000 mPa·s) is incomprehensible.

It appears that the Office is asserting that the ratio of the maximum and minimum viscosities disclosed in Hori (i.e., a ratio that corresponds to the 10,000 fold increase described in the last line on page 5 of the July 3, Office Action) can be used as a multiplicative factor to expand the viscosity ranges disclosed in Hori. Appellants are aware of no legal or technical theory that would support such a rationale.

With respect to the description of the viscosity of the prior art composition, Hori leaves no room for debate (see col. 2, lines 33-55 of Hori):

The depilatory agent...is designed such that the viscosity is 0.1 to 1,000 poises (at 30°C) and preferably 0.2 to 100 poises (at 30°C).

Hori discloses that the maximum viscosity of the prior art composition is 100 poises. Appellants submit that it is readily evident to those of skill in the art that one poise is 100 mPa·s. Thus, Hori discloses that the maximum viscosity of the prior art composition is 100,000 mPa·s. The Office provided no understandable rationale to explain why one of ordinary skill in the art would modify the viscosity range of Hori in a manner such that the viscosity is at least 500,000 mPa·s, i.e., 400% greater than the maximum viscosity disclosed in the Hori reference.

Appellants submit that the Office has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to the presently claimed subject matter at least because the Office failed to provide any basis from which to assert that a gel depilatory composition having a viscosity of 500,000-20,000,000 mPa·s is disclosed or suggested in Hori. Appellants request that the rejection be reversed and the claims allowed.

Even if the Office established a *prima facie* case of obviousness, which is not the case, Appellants' data submitted in support of patentability would rebut an assertion of obviousness. The Declaration under 37 C.F.R. § 1.132 of Dr. Yoshihiko Watanabe provides information showing that a depilatory gel sheet having a gel depilatory composition having a viscosity within the range 500,000-20,000,000 mPa·s is able to stick to the skin of a user whereas a compositions (i.e., a polymer solution) having a viscosity of only 155,000 mPa·s has a tendency to flow and cannot be effectively maintained on skin. See the Declaration of Dr. Yoshihiko Watanabe provided in Appendix IX of the present Appeal Brief.

The data of Dr. Watanabe's Declaration (i.e., the photographs attached therewith) demonstrate the criticality of using a gel depilatory composition having a viscosity of 500,000-20,000,000 mPa·s in the gel depilatory sheet of the claimed invention. The Declaration of Dr. Watanabe compares the flow properties of a polymer solution having a viscosity less than the minimum 500,000 mPa·s of the gel depilatory composition of the claimed invention (i.e., a polymer solution having a viscosity of 155,000 mPa·s) with the gel depilatory composition of the claimed invention. The depilatory gel sheet of the claimed invention adheres to skin when the gel depilatory composition has a viscosity within the range recited in the present claims. In contrast a polymer solution having a viscosity of

155,000 mPa·s has flow properties that render the polymer composition unfit for use in a depilatory gel sheet.

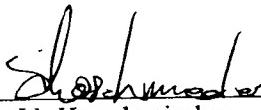
Thus, even if the Office had established a *prima facie* case of obviousness, which the Office has not, Dr. Watanabe's Declaration rebuts any such assertion.

The rejection of the present claims as obvious over Hori is therefore not supportable and the rejection should be reversed.

For the reasons stated above, Appellants urge the Board to overturn the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph and 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Respectfully submitted,

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VIII. CLAIMS APPENDIX

Claim 1: A depilatory gel sheet comprising a support and a gel depilatory composition wherein the gel depilatory composition is present in the support, on the support or both in and on the support, and

wherein the gel depilatory composition comprises (a) a keratin reducing compound, (b) a hydrophilic polymeric compound having an ionic group, (c) an ionic-bonding crosslinking agent and (d) water, and has a viscosity of from 500,000 mPa·s to 20,000,000 mPa·s, and

wherein the hydrophilic polymeric compound is crosslinked with the ionic-bonding crosslinking agent.

Claim 3: The depilatory gel sheet according to claim 1, wherein the gel depilatory composition further comprises (e) a nonionic hydrophilic high molecular compound.

Claim 4: The depilatory gel sheet according to claim 1, wherein the gel depilatory composition further comprises (f) water-insoluble particles.

Claim 5: The depilatory gel sheet according to claim 1, wherein (b) the hydrophilic polymeric compound having an ionic group is at least one selected from the group consisting of a poly(meth)acrylic acid and a salt thereof and (c) the ionic-bonding crosslinking agent is at least one selected from the group consisting of a polyvalent metal salt, a polyvalent metal hydroxide and a polyvalent metal oxide.

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Claim 7: The depilatory gel sheet according to claim 1, wherein (b) the hydrophilic polymeric compound having an ionic group is a water-absorptive polymeric compound or a water-soluble polymeric compound.

Claim 8: The depilatory gel sheet according to claim 1, wherein the gel depilatory composition further comprises (g) a compound having the solubility parameter δ represented by the formula (I) in the range of 8 to 15:

$$\delta = (\Delta E / V)^{1/2} = (\sum_i \Delta e_i / \sum_i \Delta v_i)^{1/2} \quad (I)$$

where;

ΔE : Cohesive energy density (cal/mol),

V : Molar volume (10^{-6} m³/mol),

Δe_i : Evaporation energy of an atom or an atomic group, and

ΔV_i : Molar volume of an atom or an atomic group.

Claim 10: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the keratin reducing compound is a thioglycolic acid, cysteine, or a salt thereof.

Claim 11: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the keratin reducing compound comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of monoglyceryl thioglycolate, thioglycolic acid and calcium thioglycolate.

Claim 12: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the keratin reducing compound is present in an amount of from 1 to 20% by weight.

Claim 13: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the hydrophilic polymeric compound is present in an amount of from 5 to 20% by weight.

Claim 14: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the hydrophilic polymeric compound is a polyvinyl alcohol or a poly(meth)acrylic acid.

Claim 15: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the hydrophilic polymeric compound is at least one of an (meth)acrylic acid/(meth)acrylate copolymer, an (meth)acrylic acid/maleic acid copolymer, a starch/(meth)acrylic acid graft copolymer or a salt thereof.

Claim 16: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the hydrophilic polymeric compound is a sodium polyacrylate.

Claim 17: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the crosslinking agent is aluminum hydroxide or calcium hydroxide.

Claim 18: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the crosslinking agent is present in the gel depilatory composition in an amount of from 0.1 to 5% by weight.

Claim 19: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the crosslinking agent is present in the gel depilatory composition in an amount of 0.001 to 2 equivalents per ionic group of the hydrophilic polymeric compound.

Claim 20: A method comprising:

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applying the depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1 to a portion of a body in need of depilation and
peeling off the depilatory gel sheet to remove hairs from the body.

Claim 21: The method according to Claim 20, further comprising:
allowing the depilatory gel sheet to stand on the body for from 2 to 20 minutes after applying.

Claim 22: The method according to Claim 20, wherein the portion of the body is the face.

Claim 30: A method, comprising:
applying the depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1 to a portion of a body in need of depilation, and
removing the depilatory gel sheet to remove hairs from the body without drying the gel depilatory composition.

Claim 31: The method according to Claim 30, wherein the depilatory gel sheet is removed after the hairs swell.

Claim 32: The method according to Claim 30, wherein the depilatory gel sheet is removed by washing.

Claim 33: The method according to Claim 30, wherein the removing includes peeling the depilatory gel sheet from the body.

Claim 34: The method according to Claim 30, wherein the depilatory gel sheet is removed while the gel depilatory composition comprises water.

Claim 35: A method, consisting of:

applying a depilatory gel sheet comprising a support and a gel depilatory composition to a portion of a body in need of depilation, and

peeling off the depilatory gel sheet to remove hairs from the body;

wherein the gel depilatory composition is present in the support, on the support or both in and on the support;

wherein the gel depilatory composition comprises (a) a keratin reducing compound, (b) a hydrophilic polymeric compound having an ionic group, (c) an ionic-bonding crosslinking agent and (d) water,

wherein the gel depilatory composition has a viscosity of from 500,000 mPa·s to 20,000,000 mPa·s, and

wherein the hydrophilic polymeric compound is crosslinked with the ionic-bonding crosslinking agent.

Claim 36: A method, consisting of:

applying a depilatory gel sheet comprising a support and a gel depilatory composition to a portion of a body in need of depilation,

warming the depilatory gel sheet to a temperature of from 40 to 50°C to swell and warm hairs present on the body and in contact with the depilatory gel sheet, and

peeling off the depilatory gel sheet to remove hairs from the body;

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wherein the gel depilatory composition is present in the support, on the support or both in and on the support;

wherein the gel depilatory composition comprises (a) a keratin reducing compound, (b) a hydrophilic polymeric compound having an ionic group, (c) an ionic-bonding crosslinking agent and (d) water,

wherein the gel depilatory composition has a viscosity of from 500,000 mPa·s to 20,000,000 mPa·s, and

wherein the hydrophilic polymeric compound is crosslinked with the ionic-bonding crosslinking agent.

Claim 41: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the support is non-moisture-permeable.

Claim 42: The depilatory gel sheet according to Claim 1, wherein the support is sparingly moisture-permeable.

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Appeal Brief

X. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None.